

the ends of European sovereigns. After the Revolution, when the Marquis de Frontenac had succeeded Denonville as governor of Canada, open war broke out between the French and the English colonies along the whole length of the frontier. In 1690 one mixed party of Indians and Frenchmen captured the Dutch settlement of Schenectady in New York and massacred its inhabitants, another destroyed a village in New Hampshire, a third a fort in Maine. The same year seven hundred men from Boston led by William Phipps captured Port Royal and other French settlements in Acadia, and a larger expedition also under his leadership made an unsuccessful attack on Quebec. More raids and massacres followed in subsequent years, for the English colonists proved incapable of combining either for attack or defence, and the brunt of the war fell on New York and Massachusetts. Meanwhile the forts and factories on Hudson's Bay changed hands time after time, and at the peace of Ryswick only Fort Albany was left in the possession of the company. There was also continual fighting in the West Indies. Every other year a fleet sailed from England to assist in the capture of the French islands. St. Kitts was taken in 1690; Guadaloupe was unsuccessfully attacked in 1691, Martinique in 1693, and the French settlement in San Domingo in

1695. More
than once, too, English and French squadrons
met and
fought with varying fortune in West Indian
waters. All
these minor military and naval operations,
subsidiary to
the main contest in Europe, give the War of
the Grand
Alliance its distinguishing character in British
history. It
marks the beginning of the world-wide struggle
with France
which Seeley speaks of as a second Hundred
Years War/

¹ Cf. Seeley, *Expansion of England* (1883), p. 21 ;
Idem, *Growth of
British Policy*, ii. 315.